

(b) TICKET TAXES.—

(1) PERSONS.—Clause (ii) of section 4261(j)(1)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “March 31, 2010” and inserting “April 30, 2010”.

(2) PROPERTY.—Clause (ii) of section 4271(d)(1)(A) of such Code is amended by striking “March 31, 2010” and inserting “April 30, 2010”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on April 1, 2010.

SEC. 3. EXTENSION OF AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND EXPENDITURE AUTHORITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (1) of section 9502(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) by striking “April 1, 2010” and inserting “May 1, 2010”; and

(2) by inserting “or the Federal Aviation Administration Extension Act of 2010” before the semicolon at the end of subparagraph (A).

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Paragraph (2) of section 9502(e) of such Code is amended by striking “April 1, 2010” and inserting “May 1, 2010”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on April 1, 2010.

SEC. 4. EXTENSION OF AIRPORT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 48103(7) of title 49, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(7) \$2,333,333,333 for the 7-month period beginning on October 1, 2009.”

(2) OBLIGATION OF AMOUNTS.—Sums made available pursuant to the amendment made by paragraph (1) may be obligated at any time through September 30, 2010, and shall remain available until expended.

(3) PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION.—For purposes of calculating funding apportionments and meeting other requirements under sections 47114, 47115, 47116, and 47117 of title 49, United States Code, for the 7-month period beginning on October 1, 2009, the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall—

(A) first calculate funding apportionments on an annualized basis as if the total amount available under section 48103 of such title for fiscal year 2010 were \$4,000,000,000; and

(B) then reduce by 42 percent—

(i) all funding apportionments calculated under subparagraph (A); and

(ii) amounts available pursuant to sections 47117(b) and 47117(f)(2) of such title.

(b) PROJECT GRANT AUTHORITY.—Section 47104(c) of such title is amended by striking “March 31, 2010,” and inserting “April 30, 2010.”

SEC. 5. EXTENSION OF EXPIRING AUTHORITIES.

(a) Section 40117(1)(7) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “April 1, 2010,” and inserting “May 1, 2010.”

(b) Section 44302(f)(1) of such title is amended—

(1) by striking “March 31, 2010,” and inserting “April 30, 2010,”; and

(2) by striking “June 30, 2010,” and inserting “July 31, 2010.”

(c) Section 44303(b) of such title is amended by striking “June 30, 2010,” and inserting “July 31, 2010.”

(d) Section 47107(s)(3) of such title is amended by striking “April 1, 2010,” and inserting “May 1, 2010.”

(e) Section 47115(j) of such title is amended by striking “April 1, 2010,” and inserting “May 1, 2010.”

(f) Section 47141(f) of such title is amended by striking “March 31, 2010,” and inserting “April 30, 2010.”

(g) Section 49108 of such title is amended by striking “March 31, 2010,” and inserting “April 30, 2010.”

(h) Section 161 of the Vision 100—Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act (49 U.S.C. 47109 note) is amended by striking “April 1, 2010,” and inserting “May 1, 2010.”

(i) Section 186(d) of such Act (117 Stat. 2518) is amended by striking “April 1, 2010,” and inserting “May 1, 2010.”

(j) The amendments made by this section shall take effect on April 1, 2010.

SEC. 6. FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION OPERATIONS.

Section 106(k)(1)(F) of title 49, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(F) \$5,454,183,000 for the 7-month period beginning on October 1, 2009.”

SEC. 7. AIR NAVIGATION FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT.

Section 48101(a)(6) of title 49, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(6) \$1,712,785,083 for the 7-month period beginning on October 1, 2009.”

SEC. 8. RESEARCH, ENGINEERING, AND DEVELOPMENT.

Section 48102(a)(14) of title 49, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(14) \$111,125,000 for the 7-month period beginning on October 1, 2009.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HEALTH REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas may proceed.

Mr. GOHMERT. That was what we were fixing to do. It's now done, and so are so many American jobs because of what we have passed this week.

There's a line from a movie, “Broadcast News,” where Holly Hunter is telling an executive that he's making a wrong decision. And he says, in essence, It must be wonderful to always know what should happen. She says, basically, No, it's horrible.

The fact is, it must be wonderful for those who don't realize the human suffering that's going to come out of this bill—the people that lose their jobs, who don't realize that down the road we are going to devastate this thing that we used to call the free market system as government approaches taking control and, in some cases, ownership of 50 percent or so of the American economy. Who would have thought? When you can see where this goes, it's horrible, just like she said. It's horrible.

Community health centers have done wonderful jobs. They have helped so many people that needed it, but now they're being appropriated money that can be used for abortions. And there's nothing that can stop that; certainly not a flimsy Executive order that cannot impound money that's dedicated for something else. Besides that, an Executive order can also be changed on a whim. It happens all the time.

So, as I struggled and thought about how did we get to this point in history,

because there was a time if you went against the will of the State and you went against what you were sent up here to do, and that is serve and defend the Constitution, then your legislature, your State legislature that elected you, could yank you back. Because there's an amendment, number nine, that says: The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

This is the Tenth Amendment: The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. If it's not specifically enumerated in the Constitution, it's reserved to the State and the people. It's probably the most violated provision in the Constitution.

As some Justices have pointed out in speeches before, in 1913, we had the 17th Amendment. Because, apparently, some State legislatures had actually abused that system, sending State individuals up here to be U.S. Senators with an agenda that wasn't necessarily helpful to the country. So the 17th Amendment changed the ability of the State legislature to select a U.S. Senator, and it became a popular vote.

All week as I have talked about Article V of the Constitution, I've been very careful not to ever say that we should repeal the 17th Amendment, because I'm not sure that's a good idea. It needs more study, more looking. It needs the collective concentration of 50 States' best thinkers. We have heard other potential solutions to what happened when the elimination occurred of the only real check to this body and the Senate body usurping rights reserved to the States and the people. Once that was eliminated, then you began to have real unfunded mandates. States come up with money and do this. States come up with money and do that.

It was not supposed to be that way. This Federal Government was never supposed to be able to dictate unfunded mandates to States. It was never supposed to be allowed to usurp authority reserved to the States and the people by the 10th Amendment. But that's what has occurred because there was no check and balance to do that.

□ 2250

You've got the Supreme Court, but they are appointed by the highest elected Federal official, the President. They're confirmed by high U.S. Federal elected officials. So why would anybody think they would be out to protect the rights reserved to the States and the people? They should. It's what the Constitution said. They have an obligation to uphold the Constitution. They should. But that's not what has been occurring.

So what hit me was article V because I really believe, you know, that God can work things together for good. And through such a terrible thing, like this

health care bill that's going to cause so many people to lose their jobs, many people to have their pay reduced, many people to not have the insurance they had before. We're already hearing tons of employers saying, Well, in this bill, it's actually cheaper for us to drop the health care insurance we're providing, let them go get the lesser government insurance, the Federal insurance exchange federal program, and we save money even though we're having to pay this extra tax. Well, somebody that designed this bill knew that would happen, and that's what they intended to do, drive them away from their better private insurance to the government's awaiting coverage.

Did anybody really know all that was in here? Perhaps somebody did. I mean, in the bill, the staff of the leadership of the House and Senate were exempted so they don't have to participate. They can keep the good insurance they have right now, where all the rest of us in Congress on our staffs, we have to go under the Federal insurance exchange program. And ultimately, I lose what I think is the greatest hope for getting us off the road to socialized medicine because that's just the next step. This was the first. That's the next, just like President Obama—then-Senator Obama laid out previously when he was running for the Presidency. This is the first step. Then you have the transition into the single payer, the socialized medicine. It's where it goes.

So how do you go about stopping that? What in the world really good could come from such a bad bill where pharmaceutical companies—man, they're going to get rich out of this thing. Yeah, they're going to get back some billions. But my HSA, for the short time I may be able to keep it, for a little longer, I can't buy my hay fever pills for under \$3 anymore with my HSA. I'll have to buy prescription drugs, which will help the pharmaceutical companies. Good job.

And I remember the President saying, We're going to televise our debates on C-SPAN so you can see who's really looking out for the pharmaceuticals and who's looking out for the people. Well, you know what, it turns out we didn't need C-SPAN after all. When we read the bill and we see the sweetheart bills that were done for pharmaceutical companies, the massive number of new clients initially—until we go to a full government takeover, a short-sight on the part of insurance companies that bought in. But they're going to have a bunch more money. AARP, they're going to sell a lot more insurance because provisions in there are going to allow them to kill Medicare Advantage. So that means AARP, they don't care that they've lost so many members because they're going to make a lot more than that in the insurance that they'll get to sell. The plaintiffs' bar got a deal in here. There are just all kinds of deals for everybody.

So we found out who's looking out for the little guy. It was nobody that

was in those negotiations. But somebody was sure looking out for the pharmaceuticals. And since there wasn't any Republican in any of those negotiations where the deals were cut, we know there was nobody there looking out for the little guy. They were looking out for the pharmaceuticals, the big companies, the unions, plaintiffs' lawyers. They just came out great. Happy Easter. Somebody laid an egg.

We look at article V. This is what it came back to. You look at article V. This may be the real good that could come out of the disaster that's gone on here lately and the abuses of the process, it seems. Article V has been used many times for the first part that says, "Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution." That's been used many times. And once they propose those amendments, passed by two-thirds of the House and the Senate, then it took three-fourths of the States to ratify. But here is the part that has not been used—I can't find that it's ever been used. It almost was for the repeal of the prohibition, but when the Congress saw that the States were about to get to 34, which is two-thirds or—there weren't that many then. When the States were about to get to two-thirds, then Congress acted quickly, jumped in, had two-thirds of the House and Senate and had a repeal of the prohibition.

But here's the part, that Congress "on the Application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths." So the thing is, the legislatures, two-thirds of the States' legislatures can apply and say, Congress, we want a convention—not a Constitutional convention; it's not a Constitutional convention. That's what occurred in 1787. This is an amendment convention. That's what is called for. Not a rewrite of the Constitution. An amendment convention.

And I know there are differences among some constitutional scholars who say, Well, Congress can actually limit the amendment convention, okay? You have asked for an amendment convention. Perhaps the States could say, We want a convention to fix the lack of checks and balances between the Federal Government and the State government. I think you could limit it to that. You know, just like the Constitution provides for impeachment, it doesn't provide the rules of procedure, right? You can't have a trial in the Senate for impeachment without promulgating rules of procedure. But the Supreme Court, as always, appropriately kept hands off when it comes to rules of procedure. You know, that's your guys' business in the legislature when it comes to setting up rules of

procedure for impeachment. You decide how you're going to run the trial, and then we can review the overall result. Well, I think that's possible as well with an amendment convention.

And think about it too. Even if those who say, Well, they could do amendments that might just rewrite most of the Constitution, think about it. It requires three-fourths of the States to ratify it. You're not going to have three-fourths of the States ratify, rewrite a Constitution. I mean, we may do some crazy things in this Congress, like we've done in the last week, but we're not going to rewrite the greatest document governing mankind in the history of the world. But it does need tweaking from time to time. And it's awfully tough for a Federal Government to see when it's being at its worst, most abusive of States' rights, and rein them in.

But that's why there's this balance. That's the genius of this document. We can come in and fix when something gets abused too much. It's why the 17th Amendment came into being. But I have not once ever proposed that we eliminate the ability of the people of any State to elect a U.S. Senate, and yet that was a headline in one paper that that's what I was proposing because there were liberal blogs that were going nuts. They seem to do that from time to time without regard for the truth.

But if you look at what I've said, it's very simple. We have got to put back some kind of check or balance on this runaway abuse of States' rights. Now I know there's some people in Texas or some other States that say, Well, we just need to secede. Give me a break. We do not need to secede. There is strength and power when we are the United States of America, and that's what we need to stay. But we need to get back to the common sense of the Founders that gave us the opportunity to have such a great country.

I have article V blown up here. Here is article V from the Constitution. The Congress—skip to the second part after the "or," the disjunctive, on the application of legislatures, two-thirds of the several States—that's what we're talking about—"shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments"—not a rewrite of the Constitution, because that's not going to happen, and it wouldn't be ratified. So get real. I know there are some who say, We're headed for a cliff. We're going to fall into the abyss. We have got to do something, and I think they're right.

□ 2300

Proposing a budget with \$1.5 trillion deficit this year?

Man, my first year here I was hearing all the screams and hollering about how abusive a \$160 billion deficit was, how mean spirited could George W. Bush be.

And by the way, I really appreciate the sensitivity of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle. We shouldn't be

making death threats. I've had plenty of those as a judge. I know what that's like. It never bothered me until they started threatening my family. But I know what that's like.

I know what it's like to be abused, as I was out here on Saturday, because of my position on the hate crimes bill. I don't go running to the media about it. But I appreciate the fact that we should all be able to agree there is no place for bigotry, there's no place for racism. We should be able to disagree without being extremely disagreeable. We can disagree, that is important. Unless one person in this body has a 100 percent lock on God's truth, all the time, we really ought to listen to each other. And yet today we had 10 minutes, 5 minutes on either side, to debate the reconciliation, so-called misnomer regarding the health care plan.

We've got to get back to some sanity before we ruin this place.

Now, I know some people get scared when you talk about amending the Constitution and letting the States have a convention to propose an amendment. But that could be the thing that gets us back on track so this body and down the Hall can't continue to run up a \$1.5 trillion deficit a year. I mean, good night. Ten times what I heard Bush getting beat up for? Give me a break. Goodness.

We've got to get back to some fiscal sanity. I think this could do it. I think it could rein things in, get the check and balance in place so that we could look back one day and say, as bad as this was, as upset as most of Americans have been about this abusive process by which this disastrous health care "deform" bill was passed, it led to a greater good if we amend the Constitution, we preserve the check and balance so that this body and the Senate can't come together and a majority in the House or Senate, cram a bad bill down the minority's throat, say, tough, even though, in this case, you represent the will of the vast majority of the people in America, we don't care. We're smarter than you. We're going to do this anyway. You wouldn't be able to do it.

One proposal is an amendment that might allow the States within, say, 30 days, 45 days, something like that, after a bill that affected the States could come back in and three-fourths could vote to veto the bill and that would veto the bill. End of it. It's dead and it couldn't be overridden by the House and Senate. That would put a check and balance in place.

Some, and I'm not sure I like this idea, but it may have possibilities if the right restraints were put on—some have said, well, we don't want to go back to the legislatures selecting, in some back-room deal, a U.S. Senator, because that just seems kind of tawdry. But perhaps, if a Senator was hurting their State, you could set some kind of recall system up so the State could recall a Senator that got too far afield and too far beyond the Constitution itself.

There are all kinds of proposals. This country is composed of brilliant people who could come together and make something very, very special. That's how we were founded. We were founded as a special country.

Going back to an act that had never occurred in the history of mankind, and I doubt will ever occur in the history of mankind again, and that was, in 1783, it's depicted in a huge painting down the Hall in the rotunda, of George Washington with his hand outstretched, as he tendered his resignation. He said, in effect, I did what you asked. I've won the revolution. Now I'm going home. Nobody had ever done that in the history of mankind. Never. When King George III was told that George Washington was going to, after having defeated the British, resign and go home, he just didn't believe it. He said, nobody would do that. In fact, he said if Washington were to do that, he would be the greatest man alive. He probably was. Nobody had ever done it before or done it since.

At times, when the military, when the Articles of Confederation were falling apart, they were calling upon Washington, please, we'll let you be King if you'll just come rule. The country's falling apart. He wouldn't do it. But Washington, in tendering that resignation, ended it with something very special. He ended it with what appears to be a prayer. The whole resignation was so moving that it was printed and distributed all over the country. They loved George Washington.

His resignation, at the end, and I quote, toward the end, said, "I now make it my earnest prayer that God would have you and the state over which you preside in His holy protection. He'd incline the hearts of the citizens to cultivate a spirit of subordination and obedience to government to entertain a brotherly affection and love for one another, for their fellow citizens of the United States, and particularly for their brethren who have served in the field.

And, finally, that he would most graciously be pleased to dispose us all to do justice, to love mercy, to demean ourselves with that charity, humility and specific temper of mind which were the characteristics of the divine author of our blessed religion, and without a humble imitation of whose example in these things we can never hope to be a happy Nation.

Then he signed it by saying, I have the honor to be with great respect and esteem, Your Excellency's most obedient and very humble servant, George Washington.

That's how we get started. That kind of humility, that kind of selflessness. And yet we just passed a bill that exempts the leader's staff, White House, White House staff, except the President says he's going to go under it. But what happened to that kind of humility and selflessness by those in government? Well, I know what it is to sleep on an air mattress three or four nights

a week for the honor of getting to serve here, and it's nothing compared to what those valiant Founders and those who fought over the years for our freedoms have given up.

So article V, that's a possibility. Maybe that gets back some sanity. Maybe it does.

What have we got to lose? We can't keep running up this kind of debt. We can't; we will lose this Nation. You know, you think it can't happen. Look at Greece, the way they're struggling. Go back to the Soviet Union. They spent so much in Afghanistan, so much on missile defense. They couldn't borrow enough, they couldn't print enough, and they finally had to announce, We're broke. China wasn't buying their debt. They couldn't get anybody to buy enough debt, loan them enough money. They couldn't print it fast enough so they went out of business. It happens. There is no nation in the history of the world that has ever gone on indefinitely. Every nation comes to an end. It is up to the vigilance of those in government of that country to ensure that future generations are protected.

I have the liberties and freedoms I do in this country, all of us here do, not because of something we did. I didn't deserve to be born here and have this kind of liberty. It was because of the generations that went before us, generations of people like George Washington and John Adams and Thomas Jefferson and John Hancock. So many of these guys that just were willing to sacrifice their lives, their fortunes, their sacred honor. I have been blessed because of their faithfulness in those prior generations.

You want to read a beautiful theological monologue, read Lincoln's second inaugural address as he struggled to deal with how a just God could allow the kind of suffering that had gone on, and he deals with it beautifully.

□ 2310

In that second inaugural that's inscribed on the north wall inside the Lincoln Memorial, trying to deal with how this could happen, he said, you know, we all read the same Bible, we all pray to the same God, yet the prayers of both could not be answered. He struggled and he came through and he recognized that a wonderful God has blessed this country.

You go back to the speech of Benjamin Franklin, to the Constitutional Convention, when he said, "In the beginning contest with Great Britain when we were sensible of danger, we had daily prayer in this room for divine protection. Our prayers, sir, were heard and they were graciously answered. All of us who were engaged in the struggle must have observed frequent instances of a superintending Providence in our favor." By the way, that's not the words of a deist. "To that kind Providence we owe this happy opportunity of consulting in peace on the means of establishing our future national felicity.

And have we now forgotten that powerful friend? Or do we imagine we no longer need His assistance? I have lived, sir, a long time and the longer I live the more convincing proofs I see of this truth—that God governs in the affairs of men. And if a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice, is it probable that an empire can rise without His aid? We have been assured, sir, in the sacred writings that 'except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it.'"

Franklin went on and said, "I firmly believe this; and I also believe that without His concurring aid, we shall succeed in this political building no better than the builders of Babel."

I want to finish, Madam Speaker, tonight with a radio address that was given on April 2, 1983, by Ronald Reagan. He has been talked about so much lately, and it seemed appropriate on this occasion as we wrap up before we recess and go home and see what our constituents have to say about us. He said:

"This week as American families draw together in worship, we join with millions upon millions of others around the world also celebrating the traditions of their faiths. During these days, at least, regardless of nationality, religion, or race, we are united by faith in God and the barriers between us seem less significant.

"Observing the rites of Passover and Easter, we're linked in time to the ancient origins of our values and to the unborn generations who will still celebrate them long after we're gone. As Paul explained in his Epistle to the Ephesians, 'He came and preached peace to you who were far away and peace to those who were near. So then you were no longer strangers and aliens, but you were fellow citizens of God's household.'

"This is a time of hope and peace, when our spirits are filled and lifted. It's a time when we give thanks for our blessings—chief among them, freedom, peace, and the promise of eternal life.

"This week Jewish families and friends have been celebrating Passover, a tradition rich in symbolism and meaning. Its observance reminds all of us that the struggle for freedom and the battle against oppression waged by Jews since ancient times is one shared by people everywhere. And Christians have been commemorating the last momentous days leading to the crucifixion of Jesus 1,950 years ago. Tomorrow, as morning spreads around the planet, we will celebrate the triumph of life over death, the resurrection of Jesus. Both observances tell of sacrifice and pain but also of hope and triumph.

"As we look around us today, we still find human pain and suffering, but we also see it answered with individual courage and spirit, strengthened by faith. For example, the brave Polish people, despite the oppression of a godless tyranny, still cling to their faith and their belief in freedom. Shortly

after Palm Sunday mass this week, Lech Walesa faced a cheering crowd of workers outside a Gdansk church. He held up his hand in a sign of victory and predicted, 'The time will come when we will win.'

"Recently, an East German professor, his wife, and two daughters climbed into a 7-foot rowboat and crossed the freezing, wind-whipped Baltic to escape from tyranny. Arriving in West Germany after a harrowing 7-hour, 31-mile journey past East German border patrols, the man said he and his family had risked everything so that the children would have the chance to grow up in freedom.

"In Central America, Communist-inspired revolution still spreads terror and instability, but it's no match for the much greater force of faith that runs so deep among the people. We saw this during Pope John Paul II's recent visit there. As he conducted a mass in Nicaragua, state police jeered and led organized heckling by Sandinista supporters. But the Pope lifted a crucifix above his head and waved it at the crowd before him, then turned and symbolically held it up before the massive painting of Sandinista soldiers that loomed behind. The symbol of good prevailed. In contrast, everywhere else the Holy Father went in the region, spreading a message that only love can build, he was met by throngs of enthusiastic believers, eager for Papal guidance and blessing.

"In this Easter season when so many of our young men and women in the Armed Forces are stationed so very far from their homes, I can't resist recounting at least one example of their sacrifice and heroism. Every day I receive reports that would make you very proud, and today I would like to share just one with you.

"While the San Diego-based USS *Hoel* was steaming toward Melbourne, Australia, on Ash Wednesday, its crew heard of terrible brush fires sweeping two Australian states. More than 70 people were killed and the destruction was great. Well, the crew of this American ship raised \$4,000 from their pockets to help, but they felt that it wasn't enough. So, leaving only a skeleton crew aboard, the 100 American sailors gave up a day's shore leave, rolled up their sleeves, and set to work rebuilding a ruined community on the opposite end of the Earth. Just Americans being Americans, but something for all of us to be proud of.

"Stories like these—of men and women around the world who love God and freedom—bear a message of world hope and brotherhood like the rites of Passover and Easter that we celebrate this weekend.

"A grade school class in Somerville, Massachusetts, recently wrote me to say, 'We studied about countries and found out that each country in our world is beautiful and we need each other. People may look a little different but we're still people who need the same things.' They said, 'We want

peace. We want to take care of one another. We want to be able to get along with one another. We want to be able to share. We want freedom and justice. We want to be friends. We want no wars. We want to be able to talk to one another. We want to be able to travel around the world without fear.'

"They then asked, 'Do you think that we can have these things one day?' Well, I do," Reagan said. "I really do. Nearly 2,000 years after the coming of the Prince of Peace, such simple wishes may still seem far from fulfillment. But we can achieve them. We must never stop trying.

"The generations of Americans now growing up in schools across our country can make sure the United States will remain a force for good, the champion of peace and freedom as their parents and grandparents before them have done. And if we live our lives and dedicate our country to truth, to love, and to God, we will be a part of something much stronger and much more enduring than any negative power here on Earth. That's why this weekend is a celebration and why there is hope for us all.

"Thanks for listening, and God bless you."

That was Ronald Reagan, 1983. There is wisdom among the States. It all doesn't reside here in Washington, D.C. It can be found in brilliance, in schools, in workplaces, in coffee klatches, in places all over this God blessed country. Let's trust them. If we have 34 States say, and next January would be a good time to work toward them and have momentum toward January of 2011 and in January of 2011, 34 States say, you know what, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Leader of the Senate, it's time to have an amendment to the Constitution to preserve the rights reserved to the States under the 9th and 10th amendment and the genius of this country as it has come together through the different amendments to ensure the rights and to ensure the ongoing of this blessed country can go on.

That is the message I leave with you as I yield back, Madam Speaker.

HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

The President notified the Clerk of the House that on the following dates he had approved and signed bills and a joint resolution of the following titles:

January 22, 2010:

H.R. 4462. An Act to accelerate the income tax benefits for charitable cash contributions for the relief of victims of the earthquake in Haiti.

January 29, 2010:

H.R. 1817. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 116 North West Street in Somerville, Tennessee, as the "John S. Wilder Post Office Building".

H.R. 2877. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 76 Brookside Avenue in Chester, New